NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
Edwards County, Kansas

Nontechnical soil descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit or group of map units, shown in the NonTechnical Descriptions report. These descriptions are written in terminology that Non-technical users of soil survey information can understand.
Nontechnical soil descriptions are a powerful tool for creating reports. These high quality, easy to read reports can be generated by conservation planners and other NRCS employees for distribution to land users. Soil map unit descriptions and National Soil Information System records are the basis for these descriptions.

057AN Roxbury Silt Loam, Channeled

Roxbury soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of calcareous fine-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

057LA Las Animas Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Las Animas, occasionally flooded, soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy and/or sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

057LC Las Animas-Lincoln Complex, Occasionally Flooded

Las Animas soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy and/or sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4w.

Lincoln soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy and/or sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 66 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

097AT Attica Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Attica soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

097AX Attica-Carwile Complex, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

Attica soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping dune field on paleoterrace. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Carwile soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level depression. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

097TH Tivoli Fine Sand, 15 To 30 Percent Slopes

Tivoli soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

145HC Harney Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Harney soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

145HD Harney-Uly Complex, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Harney soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Uly soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

145RO Roxbury Silt Loam, Frequently Flooded

Roxbury soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of calcareous fine-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

145UC Uly Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Uly soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

151KP Kanza-Plevna Complex, Frequently Flooded

Kanza soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Plevna soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

185PR Pratt-Carwile Complex, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Carwile soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level depression on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is frequent ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Aa Attica Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Attica soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ab Attica Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Attica soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ac Attica-Carwile Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Attica soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Carwile soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level depression. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium and/or eolian deposits. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Bk Coly-Tobin Silt Loams, 0 To 15 Percent Slopes

Coly soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep break on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Tobin soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Cc Campus-Canlon Complex, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

Campus soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep break on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of old calcareous fine-loamy alluvium and/or calcareous fine-loamy residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Canlon soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep break on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of calcareous loamy residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Cd Canadian Fine Sandy Loam, Rarely Flooded

Canadian soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy Terrace (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Cf Darr Fine Sandy Loam, Rarely Flooded

Darr soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy Terrace (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Cr Carwile Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Carwile soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level depression. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium and/or eolian deposits. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Cs Carwile-Drummond Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Carwile soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level depression on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is frequent ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Drummond soil makes up 10 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of clayey and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Saline Lowland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Fa Farnum Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Farnum soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Fr Farnum Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Farnum soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ha Harney Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Harney soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level divide on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Hb Harney Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Harney soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Hc Harney Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Harney soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Hd Harney-Uly Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Harney soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Uly soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping summit paleoterrace on plains. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

He Harney-Uly Complex, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Harney soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Uly soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Hg Holdrege Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Holdrege soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of calcareous loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Hh Holdrege Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Holdrege soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping plain on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of calcareous loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ho Hord Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded

Hord soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Edwards County, Kansas

La Las Animas Loamy Fine Sand, Occasionally Flooded

Las Animas soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy and/or sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Sandy Terrace (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Lh Lesho Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Lesho soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Lk Lubbock Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Lubbock soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Na Naron Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Naron soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Nf Naron Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Naron soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ng Naron Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Naron soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ns Ness Clay

Ness soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level playa on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium and/or eolian deposits. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is frequent ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Lakebed (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

Pa Platte Soils, Occasionally Flooded

Platte soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4w.

Pe Plevna Fine Sandy Loam, Frequently Flooded

Plevna soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Pf Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 4 To 10 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Pg Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Pr Pratt-Lincoln Loamy Fine Sands, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Lincoln soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 66 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

PRR Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

PSS Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Pt Pratt-Tivoli Loamy Fine Sands, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Tivoli soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Ta Tabler Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Tabler soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of calcareous clayey and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Tb Tabler-Drummond Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Tabler soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of calcareous clayey and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Drummond soil makes up 10 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of clayey and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Tf Tivoli Fine Sand, 10 To 20 Percent Slopes

Tivoli soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

To Tobin Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Tobin soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Wa Waldeck Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Waldeck soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Wc Waldeck Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Waldeck soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Za Zenda Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Zenda soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Ze Lesho Clay Loam, Saline, Occasionally Flooded

Lesho soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil contains a moderately saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Saline Lowland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Edwards County, Kansas

Zs Zenda–Drummond Complex, Occasionally Flooded

Zenda soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe21–28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Drummond soil makes up 15 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of clayey and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Saline Lowland (pe21–28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.